

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTONA NEW *EPTESICUS* FROM JAMAICA

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A series of 27 *Eptesicus* collected on the Island of Jamaica, July 11, 1932, and preserved in alcohol apparently represent a new species.

Eptesicus lynni sp. nov.

Type.—Adult female in alcohol, with skull removed, No. 258488, U. S. National Museum; collected July 11, 1932, by W. Gardner Lynn. Original number B25.

Type locality.—A cave east of Montego Bay, Jamaica.

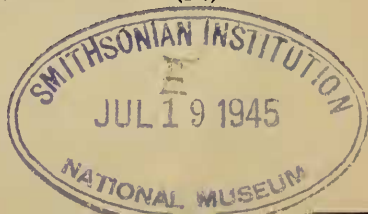
Diagnostic characters.—Color rich reddish brown with the underparts of the same hue but paler. Occasional light individuals are either entirely pale flaxen or this paler color may be present as spots on red individuals. It is distinguished from other West Indian *Eptesicus* by having a smaller skull and in this respect agrees with the *brasiliensis* group occurring in South and Central America.

Color.—The color is more reddish brown than *E. fuscus*. The under surface of body is the same color as the back but paler. Membranes dark brown throughout. The fur of the back is unicolor to its base. There are two color phases. The typical phase is reddish brown and the other phase is a much paler brown which grades into a pale flaxen, almost white in certain individuals. Of 8 specimens taken from alcohol and dried, two were typical, one was typical except for a light spot on shoulder and breast and 5 were paler, from pale brown to pale flaxen. In some of the pale individuals the coloration of the belly is similar to that of the red form.

Measurements.—Type: head and body, 55.0; tail, 36.0; forearm, 44.5; tibia, 16.1; foot, 9.5; ear from notch, 13.0. Skull: greatest length, 16.8; condylobasal length, 15.0; interorbital constriction, 4.2; breadth of braincase, 8.0; depth of brain case, 6.5; upper tooth row, c-m¹, 6.0; lower row, 3-mm, 6.2.

Specimens examined.—27, all in alcohol including the type.

Remarks.—This bat from Jamaica is the only form in the West Indies that belongs to that group of *Eptesicus* which I designate as the *brasiliensis* group, and which is restricted mainly to Central and South America. The other forms of *Eptesicus* in the West Indies belong to the *fuscus* group of North America.



In studying this bat I have examined and compared the *Eptesicus* specimens from Central and South America and the West Indies in the U. S. National Museum collection. I find that this genus may be divided into three groups: first, the *fuscus* group comprising the large *Eptesicus* of North America, the West Indies and northern South America as far as Merida, Venezuela (*E. fuscus pelliceus*). In the West Indies members of this group are found in Cuba, Dominican Republic and Haiti, the Bahama Islands and Puerto Rico. The second is the *brasiliensis* group to which most of the South and Central American forms belong. The third section, which may be known as the *diminutus* group contains three species and is confined to South America. I have seen no specimens of the species referred to this group.

The skull of the *fuscus* group is distinguished from the skull of the *brasiliensis* group, by its larger size, and furthermore, the apex of the second triangle of the third upper molar is less than half the height of the anterior side of the first triangle. In the *brasiliensis* group the skull is smaller and the apex of the second triangle is at least half the height of the anterior side of the first triangle.

I take pleasure in naming this bat after the collector W. Gardner Lynn. The groups are characterized as follows:

1. *fuscus* group: greatest length of skull, 17.6–21.2; greatest breadth of brain case, 8.6–9.6; forearm, 46.0–50.2. Members of this group range from Southern Canada to Venezuela (*Eptesicus fuscus pelliceus*) in South America. It is the dominant group in the West Indies.

Eptesicus fuscus (Beauvois) 1796 (including all the subspecific forms of North, Central and South America)—forearm, 46.0–50.2

Eptesicus fuscus cubensis (Gray) 1837—forearm, 46.0–48.2 Cuba

Eptesicus fuscus bahamensis (Miller) 1897—forearm, 44.0–46.2 Bahamas: New Providence.

Eptesicus fuscus hispanolae (Miller) 1918—forearm, 46.5 Dominican Republic: Constanza

Eptesicus fuscus wetmorei (Jackson) 1916—forearm, 46.0 Puerto Rico: Maricao

2. *brasiliensis* group: greatest length of skull, 15.6–17.3; greatest breadth of brain case, 7.2–8.2; forearm, 27.5–48.5. Widely distributed in South America, Central America, and Mexico as far north as Tabasco, Campeche and Yucatan; the Island of Jamaica.

Eptesicus brasiliensis (Desmarest) 1819—forearm, 40.6 Brazil

Eptesicus propinquus (Peters) 1872—forearms 39.0–41.2 Guatemala: Santa Isabel.

Eptesicus furinalis (d'Orbigny and Germais) 1847—forearm, 39.0–41.2. Argentina: Corrientes

Eptesicus andinus J. A. Allen 1914—forearm, 39.0–42.5 Colombia: Valle de las Papas, Central Andes, Huila

Eptesicus chiriquinus Thomas 1920—forearm, 45.5 Panama: Boquete, Chiriqui

Eptesicus montosus Thomas 1920—forearm, 43.0 Bolivia (highlands): Choro, north of Cochabamba

Eptesicus chapmani J. A. Allen 1915—forearm 39.0–40.0 Brazil:
Lower Rio

Eptesicus inca Thomas 1920—forearm 46.0 Peru: Cuzco

Eptesicus argentinus Thomas 1920—forearm, 43.0–45.5 Argentina:
(open country, pale representative of *brasiliensis*)

Eptesicus innoxius (Gervais) 1841—forearm, 37.5–39.0 N., W. Peru:
Amotape, Piura.

Eptesicus lynni Shamel 1945—forearm, 44.5–48.5 Jamaica: Montego
Bay

Eptesicus melanopterus (Jentink) 1904—forearm, 39.0–40.0 Dutch
Guiana: Surinam, Paramaribo. (Probably the same as *V. auripendulus* shaw 1800 from Cayene, French Guiana, through Shaw's description is not adequate for specific identification.)

Eptesicus auripendulus (Shaw) 1800—forearm, no measurements
French Guiana: Cayenne

Eptesicus magellanicus (Philippi) 1866—forearm, 44.5 Straits of
Magellan.

Eptesicus chiralensis Anthony 1926—forearm, 39.9–41.0 Ecuador:
Prov. del Oro

Eptesicus hilarii (Is. Geoffroy) 1824—forearm 36.8 Inhabits "la
capitainerie de Goyar et la province des Missions" (Goyaz,
Brazil?, and Misiones, northeast Argentina).

3. *diminutus* group: greatest length of skull, 13.9–14.1; greatest breadth
of brain case, 7.1–7.3; forearm, 34.0–35.7. Restricted to South America.

Eptesicus punicus Thomas 1920—forearm, 35.0 Ecuador: Puna
Island, Gulf of Guayaquil

Eptesicus fidelis Thomas 1920—forearm, 34.0

Eptesicus diminutus Osgood 1915—forearm, 35.7 Brazil: Rio Preto,
Bahia